

and organization of the tuberculosis control effort are presented in detail, particularly as they are related to nursing.

There are a few faults. The most notable omission is failure to present the problem of radiation hazard as it applies to diagnostic radiology, particularly x-ray surveys. The devotion of 17 pages of the text to the subject of pneumothorax and pneumoperitoneum and only one page to pulmonary resection apparently reflects an interest in the historical aspects of various forms of treatment rather than in the practical importance of present-day usage and may give an erroneous impression to the student.

Referring to the control of hemoptysis, the statement is made that "Some physicians order calcium by mouth with the object of decreasing blood coagulation time." This is certainly true. It is also true that such practice is quackery. The book is too fine a presentation to permit inclusion of any statement (made even in a reportorial vein as this is) which might detract from the very favorable impression conveyed.

This text is highly recommended to the student interested in the nursing aspects of tuberculosis and, indeed, might be read very profitably by those lay persons interested in the tuberculosis control movement. JOSEPH STOCKLEN

**INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY AND SOCIAL WELFARE. THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION ON THE SUPPLY AND ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES IN THE UNITED STATES—**

By Harold L. Wilensky and Charles N. LeBeaux. New York, N. Y.: Russell Sage Foundation (505 Park Ave.), 1958. 401 pp. Price, \$5.00.

The theme of this book is succinctly stated: "... the technicological changes of industrialization lead to changes in the structure of society; these societal changes in the context of American culture produce or intensify concern about certain social problems, which creates a

demand for welfare services; the supply takes the form of social agencies, public and private, manned by professional social workers and other welfare specialists." Written by a sociologist and a social worker with sociological training, this volume is the outgrowth of a report prepared for the Eighth International Conference of Social Work.

The book comprises three parts: The first deals with the culture of capitalism and with the impact of industrialization on social structure. Ample consideration is given to such massive changes in American society as the concentration of people in metropolitan centers, the creation of a large, mobile labor force, specialization, large-scale organization and stratification, and to the social problems which they determine or create. Part two discusses the types of service in relation to various features of industrialism and consequent social changes. Finally, part three analyzes the internal organization of the services and how this affects their operation. Welfare services are provided by specialized agencies operated by specialized occupational groups. This involves a discussion of the social agency and the profession of social work. Attention is given to the elements of similarity and difference between the structure of social work and other professions. Bureaucracy and power structure are considered in connection with the social agency.

While this book aims to be useful to students and practitioners of social work, its value is not limited to these groups. All health workers will have much to learn from it. This is the kind of study that will be found useful in trying to understand problems of old age, delinquency, the operation of voluntary agencies, and many other problems of concern to community health workers. Finally, this book illustrates the utility of applying historical and sociological approaches to current problems.

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